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## ZOOLOGY.

**Reproduction of Urnatella.**—Statoblasts have not hitherto been found in this curious type of the Polyzoa, first described by Leidy. Mr. Edward Potts has lately succeeded in having the animal reproduce itself by germination from the jointed stems which remain after the polyp-heads have died down. "About the middle of September last I gathered from the bed of the Schuylkill canal, below Flat Rock Dam, some sticks bearing colonies of Leidy's Urnatella. The heads as usual soon died; but as no statoblasts have yet been discovered to be produced by this polyzoon, I kept the jointed stems under the impression that they took the place of gemmules and would reproduce themselves in the spring. On February 1st I found them thus rejuvenating themselves, and I now have a good stock of Urnatellas." The preceding is an extract from a note by Mr. Potts to one of the associate editors.—R.

**The Growth of Corals.**—Alexander Agassiz has figured some specimens of coral, natural size, taken from the shore end of the international cable laid between Havana and Key West. As this portion of the cable was repaired in 1881, these specimens represent a seven years' growth. *Orbicella annularis* shows a greater increase than estimated by Verrill. *Manicina areolata* and *Isophyllia dipsacea* show very rapid increase. (Bull. Harvard Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. XX., No. 2.)

**The Changes of the Salamander *Diemyctylus viridescens*.**  
—I have now demonstrated the following facts with reference to this Amphibian: 1. The eggs are internally fertilized. 2. The larvæ have the form and coloration of the adult aquatic ones. 3. When the gills are lost the animal becomes terrestrial, and changes its viridescent color for red. 4. At maturity the red terrestrial form goes into the water, and assumes a viridescent coloration. 5. In aquatic forms, whether adult or larval, the epithelium of the mouth is stratified and non-ciliated. 6. In the terrestrial forms the oral epithelium is ciliated.  
—SIMON H. GAGE.